C | Eca/Sta T/STPA/News/No. 20

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

LC/AIROBI

STATISTICAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA (STPA)

STATISTICS DIVISION

STPA NEWS NO. 20

February 1991
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The twentieth issue of STPA News contains information about a) the Inter-Agency meeting on co-operation for statistical development in Africa in the 1990s, b) the seminar for trainers involved in middle level statistical training at national level in the French-and Portuguese-speaking African countries, c) Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s, d) news from STPA and associate centres, e) fellowships awarded for training of trainers, and f) miscellaneous news.

We would like, once more, to appeal to all our readers to submit to us, news articles on statistical training. We need more news on statistical training from STPA centres, non-STPA centres, Associate centres as well as national statistical offices. Such news should include: seminars, workshops, introduction or changes of training programmes, progress in the implementation of in-service or middle-level statistical training programmes at national level and any other information on statistical training which may be of interest to our readers.

Kindly forward your contributions to:

The Chief
Statistics Division
Economic Commission for Africa
P. O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

We hope that the present issue of STPA News will, as in the past, have a wide circulation within the countries of the African region and interested institutions.

I INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON CO-OPERATION FOR STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA IN THE 1990S

An Inter-Agency meeting on co-operation for statistical Development in Africa was held at ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa from 18 to 19 December 1990. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Statistics Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The following were some of the issues discussed:

(i) Statistics in Africa in UNDP Programming
(ii) Co-ordination of activities
(iii) Perspectives for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s.

It was reported that the 1980s show an increase in requests by countries in the African region to UNDP and other donors for assistance in the field of statistics. The increased demand for assistance may have been due to increased awareness by governments of the importance of statistics as inputs into socio-economic planning.

Assistance in statistics during the past decade could be classified into a number of categories, among them, the strengthening of statistical systems; strengthening of statistical training institutions; data collection and analysis; umbrella and specific regional/sub-regional projects.

The meeting learnt that the development objectives of statistical projects had been achieved in a number of African countries. For example, UNDP assistance had contributed to the building of statistical capacity in Africa. However, the continued debate relating to paucity of data in most African countries leads to some scepticism as to whether such assistance had made sufficient impact on statistical development in the region.

The participants urged African countries to play an active role in sustaining statistical development. Further, the meeting expressed the hope that UNDP would continue and possibly increase assistance to Statistical projects.

The participants discussed at length issues related to co-ordination and co-operation among agencies involved in statistical development in African countries. In this regard it was argued that there was need for effective co-ordination among the different statistical projects in Africa including the Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA) executed by ECA, Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment (SDA) sponsored by the World Bank and National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) sponsored by the United Nations Statistics Office.

There was consensus that co-ordination should be promoted both at national and international levels. Effective communication was identified as an important catalyst in fostering co-ordination among agencies involved in statistical activities, in the African region.

In discussing the perspectives for statistical development in Africa, reference was made to the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s. The meeting subsequently formulated guidelines for the preparation of a draft strategy document for implementation of the Plan of Action. It was agreed that the draft strategy document should be discussed by a working group comprising of representatives from African countries, before being finalised.

The preparatory activities for drawing up the strategy will include the following:-

(i) Review of the state of African statistical development at the national and regional levels;
(ii) Identification of priority areas of statistical work;
(iii) In-depth review of technical assistance in Africa in the Statistics field;
(iv) Review of arrangements for Co-ordination and development of methodologies and standards in various fields of statistics for adoption by countries in Africa.

The strategy is intended to strengthen African statistical capacity. In this context, it is hoped that individual African countries and the region as a whole will become self-reliant in the production of reliable and relevant statistics required for formulating, monitoring and evaluating programmes meant to restructure and transform African economies.

II. ACTIVITIES IN THE FILED OF IN-SERVICE/MIDDLE LEVEL STATISTICAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

A. Seminar for trainers involved in middle level statistical training, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-14 December 1990

A seminar for trainers involved in middle level statistical training in the French-and Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized from 10-14 December 1990 at the ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia within the framework of the work programme of the "Statistical Development Programme for Africa" (SDPA) project.

This particular seminar was the third in a series of seminars held under the SDPA project. The first two seminars were held in October 1988 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire for the French-and Portuguese-speaking countries and in November 1988 in Harare, Zimbabwe for the English-speaking countries.

The seminar was attended by directors or co-ordinators of middle level statistical training centres at national level. Ten (10) centres, namely "Centre d'application de la statistique et de la planification" (CASP), Brazaville; "Centre de formation statistique" (CFS), Bangui; "Centre de formation des adjoints techniques de la statistique" (CFATS), "Kigali;Institut supérieur de commerce" (ISCO), Bujumbura; "Centre de formation statistique" (CFS), within the "Institut national de statistique" (INS), Kinshasa; the Malian statistical training programme within the "Ecole centrale pour l'industrie, le commerce et l'administration" (ECICA) and the "Centre de formation professionnelle" (CFP), Bamako. The "Institut nationale de la statistique et de l'analyse économique" (INSAE), Cotonou; and the "Direction nationale de la statistique", Bissau, which have just initiated national middle level statistical training programmes were represented at the seminar. The two STPA centres training middle and professional level statisticians for the French-speaking African region were also represented at the seminar. These are: the "Institut sous-régional de statistique et d'economie appliqué" (ISSEA), Yaoundé, and the "Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'economie appliqué" (ENSEA), Abidjan.

In addition, representatives from the "Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes de pays en développement" (CESD), Paris; the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), EUROSTAT, Luxembourg, and the "Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques" (INSEE), Paris participated as observers.

Mr. Naasson Loutete-Dangui, Director of CASP, Brazzaville was elected chairman of the seminar with Mr. Léopold Mboli-Fatran, Director of CPS-Bangui as vice-chairman and Mr. Pierre Nzeyimana, Acting Dean of ISCO, Bujumbura as rapporteur.

The seminar discussed, among other items, the progress report on middle level statistical training in the French-and Portuguese-speaking African countries and the report on the implementation of the recommendations of the seminar held in Abidjan in October 1988. Discussions on the strengthening of the middle level training programmes included:-

-the place of computer science courses in the teaching programme of middle level statisticians;

-the strengthening of applied statistics courses in the middle level training programme;

-Periodical assessment of the performance of national statistical training centres, with regard to the needs of countries;

-follow-up on former students and organization of refresher courses by different national training centres.

The following conclusions and recommendations were made from the seminar:

(a) <u>Progress report on the implementation of middle level statistical training programmes.</u>

The seminar agreed that the most important issues coming out from the middle level statistical training activities in the French-and Portuguese-speaking countries during the past years concern among others i) the responsiveness of middle level statistical training to the needs of countries with regard to availability of statisticians, ii) the financing of statistical training activities within countries and, iii) issues related to the opening of a middle level statistical training centre in Bissau.

The seminar observed that, in general, there is demand for midle level statisticians in almost all countries despite the unfavourable economic environment. The seminar, therefore, recommended that all the training centres should proceed with a new assessment of users' needs in collaboration with national statistical offices by clearly identifying the needs of the public, parastatal and private sectors. The seminar also emphasised the need for centres, to take appropriate actions leading to improved statisticians' knowledge.

From discussions on the financing of training centres it was apparent that the worsening economic situation in some countries has made it difficult for governments to make budgetary allocations to training centres which were originally supported by external assistance. In view of the above some countries still needed some external assistance to meet urgent requirements such as additional teaching materials and fellowships for trainers.

The seminar expressed great concern at the slow pace of negotiations between the government and the European Development Fund on financing the launching of the Bissau training centre. It was strongly recommended that all necessary steps should be taken to facilitate the opening of the centre by the beginning of October, 1991.

Recommendations based on statements from national centres:

The semianr recommended that the Institut supérieur de commerce (ISCO), Bujumbura should work out a mechanism of admitting students through competitive examinations rather than depending only on application forms.

After reviewing the teaching programme of the certificate level statisticians within the INSAE, Cotonou, Benin, the seminar suggested that the number of teaching hours allocated to National Accounts course should be reduced to the benefit of applied statistics courses. This is because the main tasks assigned to certificate level statisticians are related to the collection of basic statistical data.

The seminar suggested that CFATS-Kigali should review its field work programme with IAMSEA-Kigali to allow the two training centres to conduct field work together. Such an arrangement would reduce costs for both institutions and reinforce collaboration.

(b) Report on the implementation of the recommendations of the seminar held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, October 1988

The seminar congratulated the ECA secretariat for taking initiative in reviewing recommendations adopted during the last meeting.

Mali was congradulated for making concerted efforts in improving its middle level statistical training programme.

Concern was expressed by participants about problems experienced by the new statistical training centre within INS in Zaire. It was, therefore, recommended that issues at stake should be resolved to ensure the smooth implementation of the statistical training programme in the centre.

The seminar emphasized the importance of dissemination of information among training centres and on the reinforcement of the role of co-ordination by ECA of training activities in the African region. In this respect, it was recommended that:

-Each centre should publish its teaching programme and send copies to other centres. ECA and/or CESD-Paris could take responsibility of their reproduction if necessary.

-Each centre shoud circulate the list of its trainers;

-A report on the activities undertaken by each centre should be sent annually to the ECA Statistics Division in a standard format.

The seminar put emphasis on the organization, within the centres, of pedagogic meetings of permanent as well as external teachers. The objective of these meetings will be to review the content of the courses taught in relation to the stipulated syllabuses.

In order to ensure the harmonization of the statistical training programmes in the region, the seminar recommended that each training centre should send to ECA an inventory of its teaching materials (books for internal use, lecture notes etc.). The ultimate objective is to prepare and use teaching documents which could serve as common reference materials to trainers of all the centres.

(c) <u>The place of computer science courses in the teaching programme of middle level statisticians</u>

The seminar recognized the necessity, for the national middle level training centres to introduce computer science courses in their training programmes. In this respect, it was agreed that it is necessary for centres to have adequate and enough data processing materials. Further, the seminar recommended that computer science should be taught by statisticians with adequate knowledge of computer science, instead of being taught by pure computer scientists.

The participants emphasized the need for maintenance of hardware, the mounting of regular refresher computer science courses for trainers and the necessity to integrate data processing in different courses. The latter would entail avoiding organising seperate courses in computer science.

(d) The strengthening of applied ststistics courses in the middle level training programme

The participants agreed on the need for national training centres, to give more emphasis on the practical aspects of applied statistical courses and underscored the importance of field work in statistical training for middle level statisticians.

In this regard, specific surveys planned by some organizations should be carried out by middle level students as part of their training.

(e) Periodical assessment of the performance of national statistical training centres, with regard to the needs of countries

The seminar recommended that the ECA secretariat should undertake periodical surveys using standardized questionnaires. The data collected from such surveys would be used in assessing the performance of statistical training centres with regard to satisfying the needs of countries.

(f) Follow-up on former students and organization of refresher courses for middle level trained statisticians by the national training centres

It was recommended that:

-Close links should be maintained between training centres and users of trained middle level statisticians.

-Regular contacts should be maintained between training centres and former students, and among former students themselves. These contacts could be established either through bulletins or through established statistical structures in each country, like the national statistical offices.

-Necessary actions should be taken to encourage middle level statisticians working in various organisations to attend specific refresher courses which may have direct relevance to their work.

(g) Collaboration between national centres and other institutions

Various ways of collaboration aimed at reinforcing statistical training were discussed. For instance, linkages at national level between training centres, on the one hand and national statistical offices, ministerial statistical units, parastatls and the private sector on the other hand were explored. At international level, the linkage of national training centres, with STPA and Associate Centres was considered.

The advantages of all forms of collaboration were underscored by the seminar. In the end, the seminar formulated a number of guidelines to reinforce such linkages.

Technical Assistance

As regards technical assistance from donor agencies for the development of middle level training activities in the national statistical training centres, the seminar made the following recommendations:

Considering the present worsening economic situation in most African countries it is desirable that future projects on statistical development in Africa should have some flexibility in order to effectively contribute to statistical training.

Projects undertaken under the framework of statistical development in Africa in the 1990s should promote statistical training at all levels including middle level training within the national training centres.

B. Missions undertaken in the field of middle level statistical training programmes.

Benin, 4-11 August 1990

Mr. K.K. Bockor, Statistical Training Adviser undertook this mission at the request of the Director General of the "Institut national de la statistique et de l'analyse économique" (INSAE). The objective was to review, together with INSAE officials, the progress made regarding the establishment of a certificate level training centre within INSAE, and to assist in the preparation of the syllabus for the centre.

During his stay in Cotonou, Mr. Becker noted that all the necessary steps had been taken to facilitate the launching of the programme. The teaching personnel were in place and the draft syllabus had already been prepared.

The discussions with the head of the training programme and with the Director General of INSAE enabled the training adviser to present his suggestions on the overall training programme and to make concrete proposals regarding some aspects of the programme. Proposals were made on the syllabus and appropriate number of teaching personnel. The adviser further recommended that an exploratory study should be done to assess the number of potential candidates who would be admitted into the proposed certificate course.

III. ADDIS ABABA PLAN OF ACTION FOR STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA IN THE 1990S

African countries have recognised the Strategic role statistical information can play in formulating, monitoring, and evaluating socio-economic programmes. In this regard the Addis Ababa Plan of Action was formulated by the Sixth Session of the Joint Conference of Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and was adopted by the Sixteenth meeting of African ministers responsible for economic planning and development in May 1990 in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s is based on a number of principles and objectives. One of the main principles is that any improvement of the statistical system constitutes an integral part of economic and social development while one of the main objectives is to strengthen and sustain training programmes at various levels and institutions. The Plan of Action makes recommendations to member States of ECA on various areas of statistical development. The following are recommendations specific to statistical training:

(i) National Statistical Services (NSS) and statistical training institutions at the national level should organize specialised short-term training courses in statistics.

(ii) NSS are urged to prepare and implement staff development programmes which would help them to fully utilize available training facilities.

(iii) The linkage of NSS with statistical and other training institutions should be encouraged, where absent, and strengthened, where it exists.

(iv) All governments should give support to centres participating in the statistical training programme for Africa (STPA).

The African statistics day which was proclaimed as a special day for statistics by the ECA Conference of African Ministers responsible for economic planning and development was celebrated on 18 November 1990. This will now become an annual event whose main purpose is to increase public awareness of the importance of statistics in all walks of life, particularly for national development.

IV. NEWS FROM STPA CENTRES

"Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'économie appliquée" (ENSEA) - Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

The ENSEA-Abidjan recently sent its 1990 progress report to the ECA, Statistics Division. The report presents results of the 1989/90 academic year and discusses the activities being undertaken during the 1990/91 academic year.

Among the issues highlighted is that training activities during the 1989/90 academic year were, to some extent, disrupted due to political disturbances experienced in the country in March 1990. The disturbances lead to the temporary closure of training institutions in Côte d'Ivoire.

Training activities at ENSEA resumed on 3 September 1990, and remedial courses were organised to make up for the lost time. The academic year ended on 24 November 1990 instead of July 1990. While the 1990/91 academic year started on 3 December 1990.

Teaching staff

The teaching staff comprises of 79 lecturers among whom 11 are permanent and 68 are external staff. Six (6) of the permanent lecturers are Ivorians and five (5) are from France under French government cooperation. The report states that there is need to recruite five (5) more permanent lecturers (one in Mathematics, two in Econometrics and Mathematical Statistics, one in Micro-economics and one in Computer Science).

Students

The number of students admitted for the 1990/91 academic year is 165 out of which eight (8) are female students. During the 1989/90 academic year there were 158 students and 64 of them completed their studies.

Below is a breakdown of degrees and certificates obtained:

"Ingénieurs statisticiens - économistes" (ISE) (Postgraduate): 8
"Ingenieurs des travaux statistiques" (ITS)(Degree/graduate) : 20
"Adjoints techniques de la statistique" (AD) (Diploma) : 20
"Agents techniques de la statistique" (AT) (Certificate) : 16

See Tables 1 and 2 for detailed information.

E.N.S.E.A.

Number of students by country and by training programmes
1990/91 Academic year

Table 1

on 20.12.1990

COUNTRIES	ISE					ITS					AD			AT	TOTAL	TOTAL PREVIOUS YEARS	
	ISE.3	ISE.2	ISE.1 Math.	ISE.1 Eco.	TOTAL	IT.4	IT.3	IT.2	IT.1	TOTAL	AD.2	AD.1	TOTAL		1990/91	1988/89	1989/90
BENIN	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
BURKINA FASO	3	-	1	1	5	2	2	2	-	6	2	4	6	5	22	19	17
BURUNDI	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2
CAMEROON	1	-	1	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
COMOROS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGO	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	6	17	8	14
COTE D'IVOIRE	2	1	-	1	4	9	5	12	8	34	11	11	22	10	70	69	67
DJIBOUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
GABON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
GUINEA	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	8	9	8
MADAGASCAR	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
MALI	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
MAROCCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
MAURITANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGER	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	8	-	-	-	2	10	6	8
R.C.A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
RWANDA	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
SENEGAL	3	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5
TCHAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
TOGO	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	7	1	8	-	10	3	13
TUNISIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ZAIRE	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	5
TOTAL (GIRLS & BOYS	10	8	3	13	34	15	13	20	14	62	22	24	46	23	165	149	158
TOTAL (GIRLS)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8	7	7

E.N.S.E.A.

Intake & Output*

Table 2

PROGRAMMES	ACADEMIC YEARS																					
	1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84		1984/85		1985/86		1986/87		1987/88		1988/89		1989/90		1990/9
	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I	O	I
Postgraduate																							
- 1st year																	8	8	14	11	11	8	16
- 2d year																			8	8	11	10	8
- 3d year																					8	8	10
Graduate																							
- 1st year	13	12	12	12	9	9	11	8	11	11	13	12	14	11	16	13	10	10	9	8	12	12	14
- 2d year	25	18	23	19	23	22	13	12	22	22	28	19	28	22	27	20	23	17	23	16	15	12	20
- 3d year	17	17	18	17	20	20	22	22	12	12	17	13	22	19	25	18	24	22	20	19	16	15	13
- 4th year	13	13	17	17	17	17	20	20	22	22	12	12	13	13	19	19	18	18	22	21	20	20	15
Diploma																							
- 1st year	17	17	11	10	28	25	14	12	8	8	19	18	18	18	11	7	17	14	22	21	27	23	24
- 2d year	16	16	17	17	10	10	25	25	12	12	8	8	18	18	17	17	7	7	14	14	21	20	22
Certificate	24	24	17	17	17	17	12	12	15	15	22	21	19	19	13	13	19	18	16	16	16	16	23

I: Intake
O: Output

V. NEWS FROM ASSOCIATE CENTRES

A. International Labour Statistics Programme Centre

The International Labour Statistics Programme Centre of the United States Department of Labour will conduct seminars during spring, summer and fall of 1991.

The tittles and dates of the seminars are as follows:

(i)	Collection and Analysis of labour market information (5 weeks)	11 March-12 April
(ii)	Computer packages for users of labour statistics (8 weeks)	8 April-31 May
(iii)	Economic indicators (4 weeks)	22 April-17 May
(iv)	Measurement of wages, salaries and other compensation and Techniques for setting minimum wages (6 weeks)	29 April-7 June
(v)	Construction and analysis of price indixes in Spanish (4 seeks)	3 June-28 June
(vi)	Labour force charateristics; Measurement of employment, underemployment, and unemployment (6 weeks)	10 June-19 July
(vii)	Manpower projections and analysis for planning and development (6 weeks)	22 July-30 August
(viii)	Use of economic data in collective bargaining (3 weeks)	12 August-30 August
(ix)	Use of economic data in collective bargaining in Spanish (3 weeks)	9 Sept.-27 Sept.
(x)	Analysis of labour statistics for policy formulation in the human resources sector (8 weeks)	16 Sept.-8 November
(xi)	Construction and Analysis of Price indexes (6 weeks)	21 Oct.-29 November

The seminars provide unique learning experiences for professionals who produce, use or analyse economic and social statistics relating to workers. Each seminar is designed to strengthen capacities in collecting and analysing labour statistics.

The above mentioned seminars are in general attended by statisticians, economists, planners and other professionals from government ministries, central banks, private sector firms and labour unions. Participants in the seminars are generally sponsored by their own governments, the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, private foundations, and USAID country missions.

For additional information about any of the seminars please write to:

John T. McCracken, Director
International Labour Statistics Program Centre
Bureau of Labour Statistics
U.S. Department of Labour, Room S-1310
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20212-USA

Telephone: 1-202-523-9231
Telefax: 1-202-523-7342
Telex: 7108229531

B **University of Warwick, Department of Economics, Coventry, U.K.**

The Department of Economics, University of Warwick is offering postgraduate diploma and M.A. Programmes in Quantitative Development Economics for the 1991/92 session.

The core courses for the M.A. degree programme include: Advanced economic analysis for development; econometrics and statistical techniques; mathematical techniques and research techniques. Optional courses are income distribution and poverty; social accounting modelling and statistics; international monetary economics; international trade; household economics and development; data collection and computing II; North-South stabilisation policies and Agricultural development and policy.

The postgraduate diploma programme also offers core and optional courses. The core courses are: economic analysis II; economic statistics or econometrics I; development economic I or development economic II. The optional courses include: nation income, balance of payments and trade statistics; mathematical analysis; collection and computing I and theories and techniques of economic planning.

Applications to any of the two programmes should be made as soon as possible. For further information, please write to:

Dr. Jeffery I. Round
Graduate Admissions Tutor (QDE)
Department of Economics
University of Warwick
Conventry CVA7 AL
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 203 523027/44 203 523048
Telefax: 44 203 523032
Telex: 3140

VI. FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED FOR TRAINING OF TRAINERS

Two new fellowships were awarded by ECA in September 1990. Each of the fellowships is for one academic year. The two successful candidates were:

(i) Mr. E.F. Bakkabulindi, lecturer at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda. Mr. Bakkabulindi was sponsored for postgraduate studies in social statistics at the University of Southampton, in the United Kingdom.

(ii) Mr. Kouame Tano Auguste, lecturer at the "Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'économie appliquee" (ENSEA), Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The fellowship enabled Mr. Auguste to start a Ph.D programme in macro-economics at the Universite Paris I in France.

VII MISCELLANEOUS

The post of Statistical Training Adviser/Household Survey Specialist has now been filled by Mr. J.P. Banda of Zambian nationality. He is attached to the Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA) project. Mr. Banda took up the post on 25 November 1990. Before joining ECA, he was Director of Census and Statistics in the Central Statistical office, Lusaka, Zambia.

x x x x x